



# DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1808.  
[CONCLUDED.]

Papers relative to French Affairs.

Paris, Sept. 13, 1807.

I have submitted, sir, to his majesty the emperor and king, the doubts of his excellency the minister of marine and colonies, on the extent of some of the provisions of the imperial decree of Nov. 21st, 1806, which has declared the British islands in a state of blockade; the following are the intentions of his majesty on the point in question:

1. Can armed vessels, under the imperial decree of the 21st of Nov. last, seize in neutral vessels either English property or merchandise proceeding from the manufactures of the English territories?

His majesty notified me, that since he had not thought proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no ground to make any in the execution, with respect to any thing whatever.

2. His majesty has not decided the question whether French armed vessels may possess themselves of neutral vessels going to or from England, although they have no English merchandise on board.

3. On the question, whether French armed vessels are subject to the deduction ordered by the sixth article of the decree of Nov. 21, his majesty has declared that the provision of that article was not susceptible of any restriction; that is to say, that the deduction must take effect on the proceeds of all confiscations of merchandise and property, which have been, or may be, pronounced in execution of the decree, without regard to the place of seizure or character of the captors.

You will be so good, sir, as to notify these decisions to the council of prizes, to have them entered in the registers, and to acknowledge the receipt of my letter.

Accept, &c. &c. the grand judge, minister of Justice.

(Signed)

REGNIER,

Procureur general imperial of the council of prizes.

Paris, 24th Sept. 1807.

SIR,

I have this moment learned, that a new and extended construction, highly injurious to the U. States was about to be given to the imperial decree of the 21st of Nov. last. It is therefore incumbent upon me to ask from your excellency an explanation of his majesty's views in relation to this subject, and particularly whether it be his majesty's intention, in any degree to infract the obligations of the treaty now subsisting between the U. S. and the French empire?

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the Minister of foreign relations.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 7, 1807.

SIR,

You did me the honor on the 24th of Sept. to request me to send you some explanations as to the execution of the decree of blockade of the British islands, as to vessels of the U. S.

The provisions of all the regulations and treaties relative to a state of blockade, have appeared applicable to the existing circumstances, and it results from the explanations which have been addressed to me by the imperial procureur general of the council of prizes, that his majesty has considered every neutral vessel, going from English ports, with cargoes of English merchandise or English origin, as lawfully seizable by French armed vessels.

The decree of blockade has been now issued eleven months, the principal powers of Europe, far from protesting against its provisions, have adopted them; they have perceived that its execution must be complete, to render it more effectual, and it has seemed easy to reconcile these measures with the observance of treaties, especially at a time when the infractions, by England, of the rights of all maritime powers render their interest common, and tend to unite them in support of the same cause.

(Signed)

CHAMPAGNY.

M. E. Gen. Armstrong,  
Min. Plen. of the U. States.

Paris, Nov. 1807.

It was not till yesterday that I received

from Mr. Skipwith a copy of the decree of the council of prizes, in the case of the *Horizon*. This is the first unfriendly decision of that body under the decree of the 21st of November, 1806. In this case & on the petition of the defendant, the court has recommended the restoration of the whole cargo. I did not however think proper to join in asking as a favor, what I believed myself entitled to as a right. I subjoin a copy of my note to the minister of foreign affairs.

And am sir, your most obedient humble servant.

[Signed]

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Madison, &c.

Paris, Nov. 12th, 1807.

The document to which these observations are prefixed, will inform your excellency that an American ship trading under the protection of the laws of nations and of particular treaties, and suffering shipwreck on the coast of France, has recently been seized by his majesty's officers, and adjudged by his council of prizes as follows, viz:

"Our council puts at liberty the American vessel, the *Horizon*, shipwrecked the 30th of May last, near Morlaix, and consequently orders, that the amount of the sale legally made of the wreck of the said vessel, together with the merchandise of the cargo, which according to an estimate made in presence of the overseers of the administrations of the marine and customs house, shall be acknowledged not to proceed either from English manufactures or territory, shall be restored to captain Mac Clure without deducting any other expenses but those relative to the sale."

"And with regard to the other merchandise of the cargo which from the result of the said estimate shall be acknowledged to come from manufactures or from English territory by virtue of the 5th article of the decree of the 21st November, 1806, they shall be confiscated for the use of the state, the whole to be sold by the forms prescribed in the regulations; and the application of the product to be made in conformity to the arrangements of the said decree, deduction being made for the expense of saving the goods, and that of the support of the crew, until the day that the captain shall receive the notification of the present decision."

The reasons upon which this decision is founded, are the following:—in the present friendly relation of the two powers, that I cannot but discuss them with a freedom in some degree proportioned to my sense of their novelty and importance.

"Considering," says the council, "that the neutrality of the ship and cargo were sufficiently established, the whole ought to be restored, [agreeably to the provisions of the convention of the 30th of September, 1800] provided no merchandise of English or gin had been found in her, and of course that she had not been bro't within the limits of the imperial decree of the 21st of Nov. 1806."

Here is an open and unqualified admission that the ship was found within the rules prescribed by the convention of 1800, that according to these rules, her cargo & herself ought to have been restored, and that such would have been the fact but for the operation of the decree of the 21st of Nov. 1806.

In the letter your excellency did me the honor to write to me on the 7th of October last, you thought it "easy to reconcile the obligations of this decree, with the preservation of those arising from treaties." It was not for me to examine the means by which this reconciliation was to be effected. They no doubt fully existed, and yet exist, in his majesty's good pleasure, and taking for granted this fact, I saw in the opinion nothing but proofs of a friendly disposition, and pledges that this was not to be either wantonly destroyed or diminished. How inauspicious however to its authority and the consolation derived from it, is this recent act of the council of prizes? An act which explicitly acknowledges the opposite characters and conflicting injunctions of these two instruments, and which of course draws after it considerations the most serious to the government of the United States.

The 2d reason of the council is "that the decree declaring British merchandise good prize, had principally in view captures made on the high seas, but that the question whether shipwrecked goods ought to be restored or confiscated having always been judged under the 14th article of the regulation of the 26th of July, 1778. And according to their character (that might have rendered lawful, or have even commanded their seizure at sea) there is no room to introduce in this case any new distinction which, however philanthropic it may appear, has not as yet been adopted as a rule by any maritime nation."

The doctrine resisted in this passage, and which inculcates the duty of extending protection to the unfortunate, is not new to his majesty's council of prizes. They have themselves consecrated it by their decision of the 5th of March, 1800. By that decision they restored an enemy's ship on the single reason, that she had been compelled to enter a French port by stress of weather. "I should equally fail," says the attorney general, "in respect to myself and the council before whom I have the honor to represent the government, were I not to maintain a principle, consecrated by our laws and by those of all nations. In all circumstances let the loyalty of the French government serve as the basis of your decisions. Prove yourselves at once generous and just:—your enemies will know and respect your magnanimity." Such was the principle adopted by the council in the year 1800, and in the case of an enemy's ship, yet we are now told, that this very principle, so honorable to the court, to the nation and to human nature, is utterly unknown to all maritime people. And on what occasion do we hear this? When an enemy's ship is again thrown on the French coast? No—it has been reserved for the wreck of a neutral and friendly vessel! for a ship of the United States? It is not denied, that had this ship escaped the rocks and made the port of Morlaix, the only inhospitality to which she would have been exposed, (under the most rigorous interpretation of the law in question) would have been that of being ordered again to sea. Has then the misfortune of shipwreck so far altered her condition, as to expose her to the injury of confiscation also? And is this among the principles which the defender of maritime rights means to consecrate by his power and his wisdom? It is impossible.

The third reason of the council is, "that the application of the fifth article aforesaid, in as far as it concerns the Americans and other nations, is the result both of the general expressions of that very article, and of the communication recently made by his excellency the grand judge, concerning the primitive intention of the sovereign, that the expedition in question, having certainly been undertaken with full knowledge of the said decree, no objection can be drawn with any propriety from the general rules forbidding a retrospective action, nor in this particular case, from the posterior date of the act in which the sovereign decides the question, since that act sprung from his supreme wisdom, not as an interpretation of a doubtful point, but as a declaration of an anterior and positive disposition."

A distinction is here attempted to be taken between the interpretation of a doubtful point, and the declaration of an anterior and positive rule. This distinction cannot be maintained; for if the rule had been positive, there would have been no occasion for the declaration; neither the minister of marine nor the council of prizes could have had any doubts on the subject; the execution of the decree would have been prompt and peremptory; nor would a second act on the part of his majesty, after the lapse of twelve months, have been necessary to give operation to the first. Need I appeal to your excellency's memory for the facts on which these remarks turn? You know that doubts did exist—you know that there was under them, even much hesitation in pronouncing—you know that as late as the ninth of August, I sought an explanation of the decree in question, and that even then your excellency, [who was surely a competent and legitimate organ of his majesty] did not think yourself prepared to give it—the conclusion is inevitable—his majesty's answer transmitted to the court of Paris, on the eighteenth of Sept. following, through the medium of the grand judge, was in the nature of an interpretation, and being so, could not without possessing a retro-active quality apply to events many months anterior in date to itself.

The fourth reason of the council, and the last which enters into my present view of the subject, is, "that though one of the principal agents of his majesty had given a contrary opinion, of which the council had at no period partaken, this opinion being that of an individual could not (whatever consideration its author may merit) balance the formal declaration given in the name of his majesty himself—and that if the communication of this opinion, had, as is alleged, given room to and served as a basis for many American shipments, and particularly of the one in question; this circumstance, which may call for the indulgence of his majesty, in a case in which the confiscation is entirely to the advantage of the state, does not prevent a council, rigid in its duty, to pronounce in conformity to the decree of the 21st of Nov. 1806, and of the declaration which followed it."

It would appear from the paragraph, that not finding it easy to unite the knot, the council had determined to cut it. Pressed by the fact, that an interpretation of the decree had been given by a minister of his majesty, specially charged with its execution, they would now escape from this fact, and from the conclusion to which it evidently leads, by alleging—

1st. That at no time has the council partaken of the opinion given by the minister; and

2d. That the opinion being that of an indi-

vidual, could not possess either the force or the authority of one truly ministerial. It appears to me, as I think it will to your excellency, that the council have in these statements, been less correct than is usual with them on similar occasions, if, as they now assert, they have never partaken of the minister's opinion. If they have never even hesitated on the question, whether the decree of November, did or did not, derogate from the treaty of 1800? Why, I ask, suspend American cases generally? or why decide they did in the case of the *Hibernia*? I mistake not, we find in this case the negotiation of the very principle laid down by the minister of marine. That officer says "in my opinion the November decree does not warrant any change in the rule at present observed with respect to neutral commerce, and consequently none in the convention of the 8th Vendem year 9." and what says the council? "Admitting that this part of the cargo (the rum and ginger) was of British origin, the dispositions of the Nov. decree, which contain nothing with regard to their own influence over the convention of the 8th Vendem, year 9, evidently cannot be applied to a ship leaving America on the 6th of the same month of November, and of course cannot have authorized her capture in the moment she was entering the neutral port of her destination." We have here three distinct grounds of exemption from the effects of the November decree.

1st. The entire silence of that decree with regard to its own influence over the convention of 1800.

2d. The early period at which the ship left the U. States, and

3d. The neutral character of the port to which she was destined. If such, sir, were the principles admitted by the council of the 25th of March last, with what correctness can it be now said, "that at no period have they partaken of the opinion of the minister?"

The 2d fact asserted by the council is, that the interpretation of the decree in question given on the 24th of Dec. 1806, was *private*, not public, or in other words, that it was the interpretation of the *man* not that of the *minister*—and as such cannot outweigh the more recent declaration coming immediately from his majesty himself.

On the comparative weight of these declarations I shall say nothing, nor shall I do more to repel the first part of the insinuation (that the minister's declaration was that of the individual) than to submit to your excellency my letter of the 20th of December, 1806, claiming from the minister an official interpretation of the decree in question, and his answer of the 24th of the same month giving to me the interpretation demanded.

To your excellency who as late as the 21st of Aug. last, considered the minister of marine as the natural organ of his majesty's will, in whatever regarded the decree aforesaid, and who actually applied to him for information relating to it—this allegation of the council of prizes, and the reasoning founded upon it cannot but appear very extraordinary, and will justify me in requesting that his majesty may be moved to set aside the decision in question.

I beg, &c. &c.

His Excellency,

The minister of foreign relations.

Paris, August 9th, 1807.

SIR,

Your excellency is not unapprized that soon after the promulgation of the imperial decree of the twenty-first of November last, one of similar character and injunction was issued by the Prince of Peace, in behalf of his Catholic majesty. Under this order sundry vessels belonging to the citizens of the U. S. have been captured on the high seas, brought into the ports of Spain, and are now before the court of admiralty for examination. To this brief statement I now subjoin an extract from a letter of the twenty-seventh ult. from the charge des affaires of the United States at Madrid, which will show your excellency that the fate of these vessels will depend not on the construction which might be given to the Spanish decree by the Spanish tribunals; but on the practice which shall have been established by France, under her decree of Nov. last, and that prince Messerano has accordingly been directed to ask from your excellency such exposition of that decree, and of the practice under it, as shall regulate, on this head, the conduct of Spanish courts and cruisers towards neutral commerce in general. Assured as I feel myself, that this exposition whenever given, will not be less friendly and liberal than that already found in the decisions of his imperial majesty's council of prizes, and correspondence of his minister of marine, viz: that the provisions of the decree in question do not infract any of the rights of commerce stipulated by treaty between France & the United States, it is incumbent on me to pray your excellency that it (the exposition required) be given as expeditiously as possible, to the end that the legitimate commerce of the United States be relieved from all further annoyance, growing out of the doubtful meaning and operation of the Spanish decree aforesaid.

Your excellency will permit me to avail myself of this occasion, to recall to your attention the subject of my letter of the twenty-

sixth of June last. The cargoes mentioned in that letter, under sequestration, and that of well by diminution of interest as by accumulation incurred. Your excellency will do me the honor to accept the assurances of my p (Signed) JOHN AR

excellency The Prince of Benevento after from the minister of the 21st of August, 1807 the preceding page.

Sir, I have received the letter of the honor of addressing me the month, relative to America into ports of Spain, in consequence measures taken by that power English commerce in imitation As the execution of the m indicated by the Imperial Decree first of November, 1807, with his excellency the m that moreover he has al of addressing you some of the application of that de without delay your letter him the new explanations I desire. When they shall h to me, I will have the no you of them.

Accept the assurance of (Signed) E. E. Gen. Armstrong. [Here follows the M

Senate of the Uni APRIL 1, 18

CASE OF JOHN This being the day ass counsel: the President sa ready to hear the counsel any thing they had to offer [for expelling him] sh

Mr. Adams submitted it her it was not most prop should be permitted to sh report should not be adop that in like cases the whole the grounds on which the founded, had been the su and of approbation or rejec of this the correct course posterly might know th the senate acted.

A short conversation er of Mr. Adams, in wh the report were incidental to Mr. Adams' remarks could not be expected that however agreed in the g the accused, would be a agreement to a complicat variety of abstract un

Mr. Giles intimated th cussion was premature had by their vote determ the report, it was p should, in the present s be pursued. After hav would be for the senate

fit, either to decide lone, or on the report c

This suggestion havin without any vote, Mr. Key, of counsel for subpoenas for Messr and Sturges, of the ho to attest the credibility likewise for a subpoena

It was intimated th proceeding in such a the attendance of the t house.

Mr. Key then opene very concise preliu served that the coun highly gratified in ap me with a body of strong to flatter them favorable result; that which had arisen from atent of the testimony in, they were fully had already received.

He said that they v that the testimony of worthy of credit. F testimony were corre worthy of his seat; entirely to destroy his credibility. Th able to show that the other testimony the character of the also, after this, ente the principles on wh ought to be made; to legal evidence; t by judicial principle was consequently e Mr. Key said he for depositions to di

possess either the force or the truly ministerial. I think it will to your council have in these cases correct than is usual on occasions, if, as they now never partaken of the ministerial, whether the decree did not, derogate from the honor of the minister. Why, I ask, suspend generally? or why decide in this case the principle laid down by the officer says "in my decree does not work at present observed commercial commerce, and consequently the convention of the 8th and what says the council? his part of the cargo (the ship of British origin, the Nov. decree, which contain to their own influence of the 8th Vendém, year be applied to a ship, 6th of the same month of course cannot have authority the moment she was en route of her destination." distinct grounds of effects of the November influence of that decree with influence over the con-

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relations.

August 9th, 1807.

is not unapprized, that of the imperial of November last, and injunction was in force, in behalf of his order sundry citizens of the U. S. the high seas, brought and are now before examination. To w subjoin an extract ty-seventh ult. from the United States at your excellency that will depend not on right be given to the ish tribunals; but shall have been estaher decree of Nov. esserano has accord from your excellency, and of the ll regulate, on this sh courts and cruize-ence in general. that this exposition be less friendly and and in the decisions council of prizes, minister of marine, the decree in ques- the rights of com- between France & cumbent on me to it (the exposition diciously as possi- timate commerce ved from all fur- out of the doubtful the Spanish decree rmit me to avail recall to your at- ter of the twenty

6th of June last. the cargoes mentioned in that under sequestration, and that consideration as well by diminution of price in the article as by accumulation of interest and charges, has been already incurred. Your excellency will do me the honor to accept the assurances of my profound respect.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

President. The Prince of Benevento. ter from the minister of foreign relations, of the 21st of August, 1807, referred to in the preceding page.

Sir, I have received the letter which you did me the honor of addressing me on the 9th of this month, relative to American vessels carried into ports of Spain, in consequence of the measures taken by that power against the English commerce in imitation of France. As the execution of the maritime measures indicated by the Imperial Decree of the twenty first of November, 1806, rests naturally with his excellency the minister of marine, and that moreover he has already had the honor of addressing you some first observations on the application of that decree, I transmit without delay your letter, and asked from him the new explanations which you might desire. When they shall have been forwarded to me, I will have the honor of informing you of them.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) CHAMPAGNY. H. E. Gen. Armstrong. [Here follows the Milan Decree.]

Senate of the United States. APRIL 1, 1808.

#### CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

This being the day assigned for hearing counsel, the President said the senate were ready to hear the counsel of John Smith, in anything they had to offer why the resolution for expelling him should not be adopted.

Mr. Adams submitted it to the senate, whether it was not most proper that the counsel should be permitted to shew cause, why the report should not be adopted. He remarked that in like cases the whole report, comprising the grounds on which the final resolution was founded, had been the subject of discussion, and of approbation or rejection. He considered this the correct course, that the world and posterity might know the grounds on which the senate acted.

A short conversation ensued on this suggestion of Mr. Adams, in which the principles of the report were incidentally noticed. In reply to Mr. Adams' remarks, it was said that it could not be expected that a deliberate body, however agreed in the guilt or innocence of the accused, would be able to unite in their agreement to a complicated report, embracing a variety of abstract and disputable principles.

Mr. Giles intimated the idea that this discussion was premature; that as the senate had by their vote determined to hear counsel on the report, it was proper that this course should, in the present stage of the business, be pursued. After having heard counsel, it would be for the senate, as they then should see fit, either to decide on the resolution alone, or on the report connected with it.

This suggestion having been acquiesced in, without any vote, Mr. Key, of counsel for Mr. Smith, asked for subpoenas for Messrs. Davenport, Morrow and Stunges, of the house of representatives, to attest the credibility of witnesses; and likewise for a subpoena for general Wilkinson.

It was intimated that the usual mode of proceeding in such a case was to request the attendance of the members of the other house.

Mr. Key then opened the defence by a few very concise preliminary remarks. He observed that the counsel of Mr. Smith felt highly gratified in appearing before the senate with a body of testimony sufficiently strong to flatter them with the assurance of a favorable result; that all the apprehensions which had arisen from the distance and the extent of the testimony were almost removed; and that although testimony was still coming in, they were fully satisfied with that they had already received.

He said that they would be able to shew that the testimony of Elias Glover was not worthy of credit. He admitted that if his testimony were correct, John Smith was unworthy of his seat; but they would be able entirely to destroy its weight by destroying his credibility. They would, likewise, be able to shew that there was nothing else in the other testimony which materially affected the character of the accused. They would also, after this, enter into a consideration of the principles on which a decision in this case ought to be made; and endeavor to shew that that decision could only be made according to legal evidence; that the Senate were bound by judicial principles, and that the accused was consequently entitled to the same privileges as he would be in a court of justice.

Mr. Key said he should first proceed to offer depositions to discredit Elias Glover. He

would shew that he had not only made charges which were contradicted by respectable testimony, but likewise by his own declarations at times. He would commence with the first. He would shew that he had, since he entered into the world, in many instances perjured himself. He would shew his inducements to perjury in this case, by establishing the existence of a combination, of which he was the head to ruin Mr. Smith.

Mr. Key was about to read sundry depositions taken at Newtown, Connecticut. Previous to this he read the certificates of notice given by Mr. Smith to Mr. Glover of his purpose to take depositions relative to his character. From these it appeared that Mr. Smith had on the 10th of February notified him of his intention to take depositions at Delhi, N. Y. on the 15th Feb. at Newtown, (Connecticut) on the 20th—in the Mississippi Territory on the 26th—at Cincinnati the

Mr. Crawford objected to reading these depositions. He observed that they went seriously to affect the character of Mr. Glover; that the Senate had, in such a case prescribed that the depositions should only be received in case of reasonable notice having been given to the person whose character it was intended to discredit; that in this case no such reasonable notice had been allowed, that the notice was too short to be of the least use to Mr. Glover.

Mr. Harper of counsel for Mr. Smith, observed that as much time had been given by Mr. Smith as he could possibly spare. The times fixed for taking depositions at the several places had been as distant as they could be consistently with Mr. Smith's getting the testimony forwarded to the seat of government by the 1st of March; the period then fixed by the senate for his hearing.

Mr. S. Smith stated that, although the resolution fixing the 1st of March for a hearing had passed on the 20th of January the notices of Mr. Smith were not dated till the 10th of February, at Berryville, in Virginia, where he had put them into the post office.

A short debate followed, in which the principal circumstances noticed were, that according to Mr. Smith's affidavit, on which the first postponement had taken place, it was not expected that depositions to discredit E. Glover's would be taken at any other place than Cincinnati—that, if these depositions, though informal were read, they would be taken by the Senate only for what they were worth and that, if ex parte evidence was received in favor of Mr. Smith, it could not be rejected when against him.

On reading the depositions, 17 members being a majority, rose in the affirmative.

The counsel then read the depositions of Calvin Chamberlain, Henry Peck, jun. Ely Perry, Wm. Meeker, Daniel Wheeler, Joen Norflog, Luther Eulkeley, Zalmon Tousy, jun. Cyrus Sprinkle, James Nichols, Solomon Booth, Oliver Tousy, Gideon Fisher, Stephen Beers, jun. N. Hays, Joseph Michin, Solomon M. Sackriden, James Monger, Homer R. Phelps, Joshua H. Brent, Gabriel North, John T. Moore, Philip Gabehart, Cyreous Foote, Roswell Hodgkiss, Benajah Beardsley, E. K. Granger, Henry Tyler, John B. Judson, Samuel Stephen, George Post, Asa Tyler, Nathan T. Tyler, John S. Gano, Francis Dunlavy, John Selman, Stephen M'Farland, George Gordon, Edward H. Stall, Thomas N. Sill.

These depositions are made by persons residing in the states of Connecticut, N. York and Ohio.

About 4 o'clock the senate adjourned till the next day at 10, A. M.

NOTICE.—Mr. BARKER, a member of Congress, intends to preach a Sermon at the Independent Meeting House, on Fairfax-street, on Thursday evening next, at seven o'clock, provided the afternoon be favorable to permit his coming from the city.

April 6.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the Lift encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The books for receiving subscriptions for the erection of a bridge over the Potomac were on Monday opened at Stelle's hel, when 1578 shares were subscribed for leaving only 322 to be subscribed, of which being done in a few days there is actually a doubt. We congratulate the public on this evidence of the spirit and resources of the district, and on the certain accomplishment of such a great local and national object. Those, who wish to subscribe, have still an opportunity, by applying to the commissioners, who will attend daily at Stelle's from twelve till three o'clock.

We have seen a letter from Nantz, (says the New York Gazette) addressed to a gentleman in this city, dated the 8th Feb. All mentioning the seizure in France, of the ships Two Marias and Calliope, of that port, for having been boarded on the passage by British cruisers, the letter stated that the above vessels would be tried by the court of prizes, but that it would be some time before they were decided:—That the court would not pronounce before it was known what part the American government would take!

A terrible massacre of the Indian tribes on the Missouri, took place in January last. The Sacs and Foxes were the victims; the Ottos, Mahas and Sieux, the perpetrators of the murders. "Men, women and children, were nearly destroyed," says the Washington Expositor. A few of the chiefs, however, have escaped, and taken refuge at St. Louis.

Captain Alcorn, arrived at New York from Cadiz, informs that 80,000 French troops were momentarily expected in Spain, and that Bonaparte was looked for at Madrid; the Russian fleet at Lisbon, and Spanish fleet in Cadiz were endeavoring to form a junction, but were closely blockaded by the British. Flour at Cadiz had been sold at 12 dollars but was on the rise.

Captain Herrick who arrived at Newburyport on Sunday the 27th ultimo from Gibraltar, informs: That on his passage down the Straits, 28th January off Cape de Gat was boarded and scot in by the English sloop of war Surriam, which was then passing up charged with dispatches for Lord Collingwood, who was off Sicily with 10 or 12 sail, advising him that the Rochefort squadron was out; that on the next day January 29, he passed the Rochefort squadron consisting of 6 sail\* of the line and one brig, steering eastward; that on the 10th of February a large English squadron passed Gibraltar, bound up; that on the morning of the 11th a number of transports got under way, destination unknown; immediately after a gale came on from the eastward, in which several were lost; there were 30 or 40 more transports there with troops, when the violent gale came on, in which captain Herrick was drove out.

Captain H heard but little said of the threatened siege of Gibraltar.

\* The Rochefort squadron consists of the Majestique, Lys, Ajax, Suffrien, Magnanime, and Jamappe, of the line—and Flora, 24—and Surveillante, 16,

It is very confidently stated that Mr. Gallatin has resigned his office, and that Mr. Duval, of Maryland, will be appointed to succeed him as secretary of the treasury—has Mr. Gallatin been forced to resign, or is this the manner in which he awaits the verification of his report to congress, respecting the revenue, in the event of a war?

We have heard of rats making their escape from a decayed building.

(Phil. Reg.)

France has commanded her cruisers to burn, sink and destroy every American vessel, without exception, that may have had the misfortune to be brought within the hail of a British trumpet—and various instances of rigorous infliction of this infamous and atrocious policy have been communicated to the people & government of the United States. In what temper these acts of cruel and unprovoked hostility will be received by Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet, we neither know nor care; believing, as we do, that the spirit of the American nation will no longer tolerate the time & place-serving maxims, which have heretofore submitted the dearest rights of our country to the arbitrary decisions of a power, every way her inferior on the ocean.

(Ibid.)

#### PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th April at one o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee-house.

A GROUND RENT of 140 dollars, well secured, with brick and other buildings. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marfeller.

April 7.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store for cash,

One bale of Ticklenburgs of a good quality.

P. G. Marfeller.

April 7.

#### SALT.

1000 bushels Coarse SALT, afloat suitable for packing fish, which [if taken from on board] will be sold low, by

Mordecai Miller.

April 7.

#### JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburgs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen Russia Sheetting and Duck 1 bale Writing Paper 50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low Sugars and Coffee 40 hhds Molasses 1 pipe port Wine 10 do. Holland Gin 5 do. French Brandy 7 do. Jamaica Spirits. A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

A meeting of the members of the Rifle Corps is requested at the court house on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Capt.

Horace Field, Serg't.

April 6.

#### IN COMMON COUNCIL,

March 30, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT Henry Nicholson, Robt. Anderson and Joseph Riddle, be commissioners to superintend an election to be held at the council chamber on Monday the 11th day of April next, for a member of the common council for ward No. 2, in place of John Sutton, not eligible.

Test.

JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

April 1

dtll.

Extract of an act of the corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of fire.

SEC. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town:

At a stated meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Thursday evening, March 3, 1808, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| William Harper, 1st  | } Commanders. |
| Thomas Preston, 2d   |               |
| Gurdin Chapin, 3d    |               |
| Mark Butts,          | } Regulators. |
| William Patton, jun. |               |
| James Anderson,      | } Trustees.   |
| Charles Slade,       |               |
| William Newton,      |               |
| Robert Anderson,     |               |
| John Johnson,        | } Treasurer.  |
| Thomas Vowell, jun.  |               |

Joshua Riddle, Clerk.

April 4.

3c

#### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Craig late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereon are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10.

6067

# A List of Letters, REMAING IN THE POST-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, VA. April 1, 1808.

John Addison, Philip Allen, Sally Allison.

James Babbidge, 2, Carter Beverley, Nancy H. Baker, John Bicklar, Wm. Brent, Daniel C. Brent, July Bely, John Breed, 2, Sam. Band, John Ball, capt. Wm. Barker, 3, Dan-bridge Brockenbrough, John Brown, Robert Baley, Hail Benet.

Mathew M. Claborn, Beale Clements, Daniel M. Chichester, Samuel Craig, 2, Jane Comwell, Wm. Carlisle, 2, Joseph Curren, Caleb Carey, Lemuel Carver, Stephen Cawood, Mrs. Corria, Jonathan Coalman, Darrel Corran, William T. Colston, Mrs. Cloe.

Mrs. Eliz. DeJany, Thomas Darnes, Charlotte Deagan, Daniel Down, John Donaldson, Samuel Dilworth, Jer. Donnoman, Linna Deakins.

William Eamons.

Mrs. Frances F. Fitzhugh, John Furgason, Thomas Follin, Mary Fendley, Joseph Florence, Penkney Fletcher.

Betsy A. Gardener, Zachariah Gardner, Armstead Green, Ignatius Grinels, William Gadarn, Helen Gillman, Charles F. Greter.

Betsy Hughes, Raphael Hodgkin, Geo. Holiday, George Hannah, P. Heronimus, Elizabeth Humes, James Hugues, S. Hoxton, Richard Hurst.

Andis Jones, Varnal Java, William Jackson, 2, John Johnson.

Eliza M. Key, Francis Keene, Hesiah Kemp, Benj. King, Clary Kent, Edward Kaling, S. U. M. Kown, 3, Wm Kenworthy.

Gen. Henry Lee, Richard B. Lee, Robert Lindsey, Daniel Lamond, Prince Lovell, Laurence Lazen, Seth Long, Stephen Linch, Samuel Lenex.

John Murdock, Ely Magruder, Elish Marchant, Thomas R. Mercoin, Thomas Muse, jr. Hesikiah Maddox, Walter Muschett, Mary Mitchell, Philip Myer, Hector M'Intosh, Mr. Mathias.

John Neile, Thomas Neile, 2,

Francis O'Meara.

William Pennock, Francis Perkins, Miss Kitty Pitt, Wm. H. Pope, Doctor John Pope, 2, Mark Pringle, William Prout, Nathaniel Peirce, Hillery Pickersil, Geo. Phillips, Wm. Patt, Mary Parriss, Philip E. Pendleton, Mary Poole, Margaret Pope, Alexander Pope.

Ann Riordon, Jonathan Robinson, Daniel Robertson, James M. Robertson, Jane Ring, Reuben Ring, George Richardson, R. B. Randolph.

Josias M. Speake, Margaret Smoot, John Scott, 2, Simeon Smith, Benj. Smith, James Smith, Nicholas Smith, Nancy Smith, Mrs. Stille, William Stuart, Renold Spencer, Joseph Sheldon, Noble Sullivan, John Stacey, John Simcock, Alexander Smoot, Thomas I. Steuart, Daniel Sickles, David Slater, Samuel Simmons, Richard Stephen, Miss C. Steuart.

Josiah Thompson, Francis Tolson, Margaret Thompson, Bradford Taber, Constantia Talbert, William Taylor, Lewis Tousard.

John Winterberry, John Wailles, Thomas West, jr. Joseph Warner, Grove Wright, Timothy Winn, Moses Watts, Gilford Williams, George Ward, 2, Elizabeth Wise.

Mariana Zepernick.

George W. Craik, P. M.

April 2. 1808.

Just Received and For Sale  
By R. GRAY, King-street,  
**SECRET HISTORY;**

*The Horrors of St. Domingo.*

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

**MODERN CHIVALRY,**

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

**A New System of Domestic Cookery,**

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

March 29.

Printing in all its various branches  
handsomely executed at this office.

## JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Book-Store of  
JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. King-street, Alex.

## A NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED FAMILY PHYSICIAN ENTITLED *The Planter's & Mariner's MEDICAL COMPANION.*

By JAMES EWELL,  
Physician at Savannah.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In testimony of the merits of this work, the following certificates presented by some of the most distinguished Medical characters of the United States, are inserted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

SIR,  
I have read your book, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with pleasure, and think worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States.

W. SHIPPEN, J. D.  
Professor of Anatomy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

DEAR SIR,  
I have carefully perused your work, just printed, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion." I take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan of the work, and of the utility with which you have conducted your enquiries. Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially of our own countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entitled to much praise for the pains which you have taken in furnishing us with a work, such as the "Medical Companion," the want of which has long been experienced among us.

With sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continuance of your usefulness,

I remain, my dear sir,  
Your friend, &c.

B. S. BARTON, M. D.  
Professor of Materia Medica,  
Natural History and Botany.

Dr. James Ewell.

December 28th, 1807.

I have read "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," by Dr. James Ewell, of the state of Georgia, with pleasure and satisfaction. It is a book containing a variety of matter in a small compass. The practice which he recommends in diseases, is modern and judicious, and the work cannot fail of being useful, in all families in the United States.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.  
Professor of Chemistry in the  
University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1807.

DEAR SIR,  
I have looked over "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with great pleasure, and not a little instruction. I find it an excellent remembrance of much that I have already learnt from other works, and from professional experience. Being better adapted to the general circumstances of the United States than any other production of the kind hitherto published, it cannot fail to prove an invaluable "Companion" to those remote from medical aid. That all your views in the publication of it may be more than realised, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and obedient servant,  
Charles Caldwell, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1807.

DEAR SIR,  
The work entitled, "The Planter & Mariner's Medical Companion," which you were good enough to submit to my examination, I have read very attentively, and I consider it the most useful popular treatise on medicine, ever published.

The writings of Tissot, Buchan, and Reese, on this subject, have deservedly acquired reputation, but their practice is adapted rather to the diseases of the countries in which they lived, than to those of our own.

A well digested work, in a style plain and familiar, which should inculcate a practice suited to the diseases of the United States has been long required. You have now supplied the want. I trust that your very valuable book may be widely circulated. It is certainly calculated to do much good. Every family should purchase and carefully read it.

N. Chapman, M. D.  
Lecturer on midwifery, and  
diseases of women

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,  
I have carefully perused your "Medical Companion," and have much pleasure in assuring you that it abounds with excellent observations, well calculated to afford valuable instruction to all who are desirous of regular information on the subjects of which it treats. It is easy of comprehension, and has an important advantage in being short, whilst it leaves little that is essential unnoticed. Heads of families will find it a useful guide on many interesting occasions. Were indeed, men in general to give more attention to the principles of diseases, and the means of remedying them, their ravages might be much more extensively mitigated. With my best wishes for your success in your endeavors to lessen the sum of human evils, I beg you to be assured, that I am, dear sir yours with sincere regard,

John Crawford, M. D.  
Baltimore, 7th March, 1808.

To Dr. James Ewell.

Baltimore, March 5d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

We have read over your publication entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with much satisfaction, and consider it as meriting esteem for the concise & accurate history which it gives of the various diseases of the human body, (few if any of which, we believe are omitted) and the method of cure, which is both rational and agreeable to our experience. We are happy that you have made use of the new facts that have occurred in medicine, in that plain and easy manner which renders them easy to be comprehended and acted upon by persons of moderate knowledge in disease. We can recommend it, with propriety, to that class of citizens who have not an opportunity or means of procuring regular medical advice, and consider it as fully answering the intention of your benevolence to people of these states, in its compilation.

We are your well wishers,

Littlejohn & Donaldson.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

We have perused your book, entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," with much satisfaction, and strongly recommend it to the attention of those families who cannot with convenience procure medical aid. We think it the best publication we have ever read, on the domestic treatment of diseases, more especially as it regards those of our climate.

We are,

Very respectfully,

Sir,  
Your most obedient servants,  
Brown & Mackenzie.

Baltimore, 4th March, 1808.

Dr. James Ewell.

SIR,

I have read your work on Domestic Medicine, with pleasure. The practice recommended in it, I think judicious, and I have no doubt that the solitary planter and the voyager, secluded from medical aid, will often be under great obligations to you. Your work is the first that has been written for family use in this country, and being from the pen of a native physician, has great advantage over the publications of Buchan and Tissot. If its dissemination shall prove equal to what it merits, you will soon have a call for another edition.

I am, with respect,

John Shaw, A. M.  
Professor of Chemistry, in the  
College of Medicine of Maryland.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your "Medical Companion" with pleasure and satisfaction, and approve of the design. The arrangement of the various parts is judicious, the language is plain and perspicuous, and the sentiments happily condensed—the modes of treatment grow out of the most improved state of our science, and may serve not only as a safe and useful guide to the "Planter and Mariner," but are well calculated from their intrinsic merit to suggest hints to the medical practitioner.

Every family, cut off from the regular services of able physicians, would in my opinion, with advantage, possess one of your volumes.

Accept the homage of my regard.

an B. Davidge, M. D.  
Professor of Anatomy, Surgery  
in the College of Medicine of Maryland.  
Baltimore, Feb. 19, 1808.

George Town, Columbia,  
March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

The ample testimonials of approval prefixed to your work, entitled "The Medical Companion" will I hope, secure the patronage of your countrymen. It belongs exclusively to the real physician, to be able to determine the merits of medical compositions, and your book has auspiciously conciliated the unqualified commendations of medical names of common note.

Few physicians meet with the reward of their well meant and laborious exertions in the cause of humanity; but that your laudable exertions may be liberally rewarded is the sincere wish of

Yours,

John Weems, M. D.  
Dr. James Ewell.  
March 17.

### NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—Ordered, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company, do, and they are hereby required, to make sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share, on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.

Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21.

### Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. Its least extent is three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 6 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will renew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office at Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,  
Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do, one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and grass mows, spades, picks, &c.

March 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
(For the Proprietor.)

## VOL VIII.

Sales at  
On every Tuesday  
WILL BE

At the Vendue Store,  
Water st.

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will be given in the bills of the day—these are on limitation, which are established, viewed and purchased at and prices.

P. G. M.

The American Artillery

OR

ELEMENTS OF

by LOUIS DE

Late Lieut. col. comm.

and inspector of art.

No 1st and 2d of

FOR SALE BY

March 31.

GREEN

5000 lb. best C

FOR SALE BY

James

Feb. 13

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, ten

city CLEAN COUN

to sell for cash, or on a

Bry

December 30

NOT

THE subscribers to

DEMY, are resp

an election will take p

Monday the 14th day

o'clock for thirteen tru

year from that day.

March 11.

BRYAN F

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks

12 do. particular

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cogn

5 do. 4th proof

5 hds. 3d proof

1 do. first quality

6 do. green cop

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sug

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green co

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground gi

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon. w

5 kegs salt pet

A quantity of fine

At all times he has

mily use on hand—

articles—all of which

former terms.

JAMES S

Offers, for

25 hogheads M

70 bags green C

15 hogheads we

pipes Cogniac

12 quarter casks

12 bales Tennesse

And

A general assortm

Spiritous Liquor,

CAU

WHEREAS Jos

Gardner, have

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Daniel M'Carty, for

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place.

March

John